

NEW TRUST LAWS ARE DEMANDED

Indiana Delegation in Congress
Favors Action at This
Session.

BUT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE
ARE NOT DEFINITE.

THE LAWMAKERS GIVE VIEWS

Congressman Crumpacker Says Ac-
tion Should be Taken at the
Earliest Moment.

(By James P. Hornaday, Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, December 4.—If Indiana's vote in Congress could decide it, there would be anti-trust legislation at this session. The delegation is practically unanimous in favoring such legislation without delay.

At this time the members of the delegation have no definite views as to just what ought to be done, but they feel that something should be done.

The members in the city were afforded an opportunity today to say whether they are in favor of anti-trust legislation, and, if so, whether they favor action at this short session. The expressions are as follows:

Senator Fairbanks (Rep.)—I am in favor of a careful examination of the subject of trusts and such legislation as will be desirable and effective in the light of that examination.

Senator Beveridge (Rep.)—My views are expressed in a public speech.

James A. Hemenway (Rep.)—I am in favor of anti-trust legislation, and I think we ought to do something at this session so as to avoid an extra session.

Robert W. Myers (Dem.)—You may quote me as saying that I am in favor of legislation curbing the trusts, and that I am in favor of following the recommendations of the President. I shall gladly vote for any bill that seems to provide a remedy.

Charles B. Landis (Rep.)—Yes, I am in favor of trust legislation. I am in favor of taking up the question at this session if we are sure that there is time to do the work well. But I doubt if there will be any time after we get through with the routine business.

James Overstreet (Rep.)—In view of the fact that I am a member of the judiciary committee of the House which will have to deal with the subject, I feel that I ought not to express my views at this time. As you know, the committee will meet Friday to take up the trust question and decide on a program for this session.

Francis M. Griffith (Dem.)—I am in favor of anti-trust legislation without delay. I think there ought to be such legislation at this session. I like the idea of Representative Hepburn that there be made an appropriation large enough to enable the Department of Justice to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law. By all means let us do something at this session.

Edgar D. Crumpacker (Rep.)—I am in favor of trust legislation, and do not see why it can not be perfected at this session. I want it done as soon as possible.

James M. Robinson (Dem.)—I favor trust legislation, and there does not seem to be any reason for not undertaking it at this session. If I had my way, the drastic rules of the House would be used to secure it. They ought to be put to some use.

Elmer S. Holliday (Rep.)—We ought to do something on the trust question at this session. My idea is that we ought to amend the Sherman act and to make an appropriation to enforce the law, and at the same time to take the initial step in securing a constitutional amendment that will empower Congress to deal with the subject in the right way. If we can depend on the newspapers, 90 per cent. of the people in this country are in favor of government control of trusts; if that is true, the people would vote favorably on a constitutional amendment.

George W. Cromer (Rep.)—It is my rule never to be interviewed, but you may quote me as saying that I favor trust legislation and at this session, if possible.

William T. Zenor (Dem.)—I am in favor of anti-trust legislation. The subject ought to have attention at once.

Important Postal Decision.
Some Indianapolis postholders are interested incidentally in a decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Co-

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ANDERSON LEADS JUDGESHIP RACE

President Intimates that Crawfords-
ville Man Will Be J. H. Ba-
ker's Successor.

HE TALKS TO INDIANIANS

Tenth District Delegation, Headed by
Crumpacker, Leaves the White
House in High Spirits.

(By James P. Hornaday, Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Representative Crumpacker, with a delegation from the Tenth Indiana district, called on the President this afternoon to urge the appointment of A. B. Anderson, of Crawfordsville, to the Federal bench in Indiana as successor to John H. Baker.

They left the President with the impression that Anderson was to be appointed. The President's conversation indicated as much to them. From the White House the delegation went to the Department of Justice to see Attorney-General Knox.

There will, however, be no appointment until the President has conferred with the Attorney-General.

Hawkins and Tracewell.

It is possible that Senator Fairbanks may have another talk with the President. It is current talk here that the President has said he will not appoint R. O. Hawkins. Senator Fairbanks has steadily declined to speak of his conference with the President yesterday, but it is understood he did not make a recommendation. If Hawkins is out of it, the disposition of some of his supporters is to turn to Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury.

Several Indiana Congressmen were at the White House yesterday, pleading for their favorites. George B. Heywood, of Lafayette, called in behalf of Anderson. There is a prospect that the man to be appointed will be decided on at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

ANDERSON'S HIGH STANDING.

He is regarded as one of the Best Lawyers in Western Indiana.

A. B. Anderson, of Crawfordsville, is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of western Indiana, although he is comparatively a young man. He is well known among politicians, although he is not regarded as a politician.

Republican leaders here have understood for some time that Harry S. New, of Indianapolis, a close friend of President Roosevelt, was strongly opposed to Anderson because of the part the latter took in the case of the receiver of the Indiana Banking Company against his father, John C. New.

W. A. Ketcham, former Attorney-General, who has been pushing the case against John C. New for several years, employed Anderson to assist him in the recent rehearing at Greenfield.

A prominent Republican of this city who recently had a talk with the President said the latter spoke of his strong friendship for Harry S. New, but declared that Mr. New ought not to ask him to make the appointment on the strength of this friendship.

Addison C. Harris, who has returned from Washington where he saw the President, said that the President said he has no idea whom the President will appoint.

"The President," said he, "is impatient. He has a way of speaking right out what is in his mind, and he is unable to make the appointment at any minute."

MET AND ADJOURNED.

Senate Held Short Session—Some Appointments Sent In.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Soon after the Senate met today Mr. Beveridge had read resolutions of the convention composed of delegates from Alabama and Indiana Territory favoring the admission of both Territories as one State and opposing the House omnibus bill.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, a concurrent resolution was adopted calling on the President for the papers in the Russo fund case, recently decided at The Hague.

At 12:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into executive session. At 1:05 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Friday next.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Robt. M. McDevie, of Pennsylvania (now consul), to be consul-general at Canton, China; Martin A. Knapp, of New York, to be consul-general at Shanghai, China; George W. Ellis, of Kansas, secretary of the legation at Monrovia, Liberia; William Barrell, of New York, consul at Bamberg, Bavaria; also a large number of army promotions and appointments.

MINISTER TO JAPAN DEAD.

Alfred E. Buck Expired Suddenly
While on a Hunting Trip.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Japanese minister called at the State Department today to-day to communicate to Secretary Hay a cablegram he had received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokyo, stating that while Alfred E. Buck, of Georgia, the United States minister to Japan, was on a hunting trip with Cuba would be signed to-day received partial confirmation here. The latest advices from Minister Squiers, dated about two days ago, were to the effect that in his judgment the treaty would be completed and ready for signature in the course of three or four days. It is understood that the treaty does not differ materially from the outline draft which was prepared here.

TREATY WITH CUBA.

State Department Receives Notice
that it will be Signed.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The report from London that the reciprocity treaty with Cuba would be signed to-day received partial confirmation here. The latest advices from Minister Squiers, dated about two days ago, were to the effect that in his judgment the treaty would be completed and ready for signature in the course of three or four days. It is understood that the treaty does not differ materially from the outline draft which was prepared here.

PENSION BILL.

House Committee Decides to Ask for
\$139,847,600.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The House committee on appropriations has agreed on the pension appropriation bill. It appropriates \$139,847,600, which is \$370 more than for the current year.

Army Reorganization Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Senate committee on military affairs, today for the purpose of taking up the bill for the reorganization of the militia, and listened to the representations in support of the measure by Secretary Root and General Carter. The committee decided to report the bill as it passed the House without amendment.

C. H. Butler's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Charles Henry Butler, an attorney of New York City, was today appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He succeeds Bancroft Davis, who resigned last September.

Charles H. Dow.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Charles H. Dow, founder of the Wall Street news-gathering firm of Dow, Jones & Co., died at his home in Brooklyn to-day. He was born in Connecticut in 1821.

FOUND WITH HIS THROAT SLASHED

Body of Frank Mummenhoff Found
in Pool of Blood at His
Park-Avenue Home

HE ENDED HIS OWN LIFE

Recently Failed in Business, was De-
serted by His Family and Be-
came Despondent.

(By James P. Hornaday, Staff Correspondent.)

Frank Mummenhoff, one of the oldest and best-known commission dealers in the city, was found dead in his home, at 1603 Park avenue, this noon, with his throat terribly cut. The police and his friends say that Mr. Mummenhoff undoubtedly killed himself.

He failed in business a few days ago, his family left him, and Mrs. Mummenhoff sued for a divorce. Mummenhoff has been drinking heavily for some time, and it is said he often threatened to commit suicide. When despondent over business troubles and drink.

The Mummenhoff home is a large two-story residence and nicely furnished. Because of his actions all the members of the family left the home. Mrs. Mummenhoff went to another city to stay with her sister. Mummenhoff found himself alone, and his friends were deserting him on all sides.

Son Guarded Him.

He went to his home yesterday and was not again seen alive. Frank Mummenhoff, Jr., a son, who has been watching his father for several days, fearful that he intended to injure himself, went to the residence last night, accompanied by Conrad Mueller, a Massachusetts-avenue merchant, a friend. The doors were locked and they went away.

Mr. Mueller made inquiries to-day and, hearing nothing of Mummenhoff, he again went to the house. The son, who broke open one of the rear doors and entered. There was blood on the kitchen floor. This led into the dining-room adjoining, and from there into a small bedroom on the north side of the house.

Here was a terrible spectacle. Mummenhoff was lying on the floor, his head on a bed, with a pool of blood. A pan lay at the side of the bed half full, indicating that the man had bled himself to death. The body was cold and stiff, and had evidently been there for twelve hours or more.

Knife Not Found.

The police department was notified and bicycle policemen Morgan and Simon were sent to investigate. Captain Hyland also went to the place. There was no evidence that there had been anyone about the place but Mummenhoff. The police knew that he had had business troubles and they attributed the suicide to this and the domestic troubles.

The police could not find the knife with which the deed was done, but the trail of blood through the rooms indicated clearly that he cut himself while in the kitchen and walked to the couch, carrying the pan with him, and waited for death. Nearly all the blinds in the house were found closed.

Mummenhoff was a finely educated German, and was at one time one of the most prosperous business men in the city. He came from Germany to this country and to Indianapolis in 1873. For several years he was a clerk and bookkeeper in the old Fletcher & Sharp bank. About twenty years ago he entered the commission business with money that he had saved, under the firm name of the Frank Mummenhoff Company. The business prospered, and within a few years Mummenhoff was considered a wealthy man, and his business was one of the best in "commission row."

Drink Habit Overcame Him.

He continued to prosper until about seven years ago, when the drink habit got the better of him. He began to neglect his business in spite of the warnings of friends, and it was not more than ten years until his property was gone and his business wrecked. He failed and the business was closed.

At this time the friends of Mummenhoff came to his assistance and induced him to take the Keely cure for the whiskey habit. He did so and started again in life with bright prospects. Friends advanced the money and he went into the commission business again, under the name of the Western Produce Company, with himself as president and manager. His son Frank was the bookkeeper and assistant manager.

Mummenhoff was again on his feet financially when he began to drink again. The men that had furnished the money for the business warned him, but to no avail. Monday a constable appeared at the door of the commission house at 1603 Park avenue and Maryland street, and closed the place for the benefit of his creditors.

Several suits were filed against him. Since then Mummenhoff has been drinking heavily. Friends of the family say the members left their home last Sunday.

Mrs. Mummenhoff filed suit for a divorce, alleging cruel treatment. The family, it is said, went to the home of relatives.

Mummenhoff's Opinion.

"Why did you say Jennings should have been subjected to a slow hanging?" was asked.

"Because it was my personal opinion," was the reply.

"How did you happen to say that burning was too good for a brute who would assault a helpless woman?"

"Merely the expression of my personal opinion," was the quick response.

Mummenhoff was not with his brother and the other defendants when they layd out Jennings, but he knew of their misdeed. The complainant tried to show that Henry W. Medlock, marshal at Salem for the last twenty years, was a party to the conspiracy. It is charged that Medlock refused to go to Jennings's house when it was reported a mob was there. Medlock denied that he knew anything about the work of the crowd, but he said he had urged men he thought were Jennings's attorneys to advise him not to distribute the pamphlets.

Rumors in the Air.

"I never heard any threats against Jennings, but there were rumors in the air that it would not do for him to distribute the papers, and I did not want to see more trouble."

The complainant endeavored to prove that Medlock had a hand in spiriting Mrs. Jennings away from her husband. Medlock declared that another time he Borden and take a train to Louisville.

Thought Jennings a "Little Off."

The most important witness to-day was Asa Elliott, a defendant and also an at-

SAID BURNING WAS TOO GOOD FOR HIM

Testimony of C. C. Menaugh Given
Against Jennings in the
Damage Suit.

SLOW HANGING SUGGESTED

Defendants Admit Many Charges, but
Contend that Their Treatment of
Jennings Was Justified.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

FRANKLIN, Ind., December 4.—Oscar Scott, attorney for Jennings, says he may be through with the witness for his side by tomorrow night. The defense has about forty witnesses in addition to the thirty defendants yet to testify. Mr. Hadley, principal attorney for the defense, said the case would not be completed till some time next week at the present rate.

Jennings will testify tomorrow afternoon. It was learned from some of the Salem people that Jennings tried to get the Washington county grand jury to investigate his case, but failed, and that Governor Morton, after an investigation by Attorney-General Taylor, refused to have anything to do with it.

SHREDDER MISHAP NO. 25.

Oscar Scott Had an Arm Torn Off at
the Shoulder.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

FRANKLIN, Ind., December 4.—Oscar Scott, attorney for Jennings, said he was working on the plan since it is understood that the plans of compromise will be discussed at a meeting of the city officials and the officials of the railways within a few days, and that it is expected to bring the negotiations to a definite basis of settlement.

May Provide Viaducts.

In the plan that will be discussed, there will be provided a tunnel, by the Massachusetts avenue, Indiana avenue, Eastern avenue and East Washington street, and for viaducts or some other safeguard at Capitol avenue and Delaware, Pennsylvania and Meridian streets.

Capitol Avenue, It is Understood, May be Provided with a Tunnel, by the Proposed Extension of the Union Station.

If the negotiations are successful, the elevated tracks case now pending in the Supreme Court will be dismissed.

The railroads have always asserted that it is impractical to elevate the tracks in this city. They claim that to certain are protesting against track elevation, and, further, that it would be necessary to do away with the Union station and build another passenger station out somewhere on the belt road.

Railroads' Position.

They say they are willing now to do as they have proposed, and that their object in having a conference with the city authorities in a businesslike way is to consider the future of the city. The belief of the railroad officers, as they express it, is that the city in a few years will have a population of a quarter of a million people, and what is done now should be done in consideration of the future.

Railroad men who know of the proposed meeting decline to give any details, saying it would not be courteous to Mayor Bookwalter to do so. They declare that the question of the city should pass for the viaducts has not been settled, but intimate that if the viaduct plan is adopted there will not be a heavy expenditure.

ASLEEP FOUR DAYS.

Seth Parker, of Elkhart, Has Not
Awakened Since Sunday.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

ELKHART, Ind., December 4.—Seth Parker, an elderly man, has been sleeping soundly since Sunday, and the physicians can not understand his case. He has been removed to a hospital.



"SORRY, GENTLEMEN, BUT I'VE GOT ONLY ONE!"

MAY COMPROMISE TRACK ELEVATION

Railroad Officials Will Submit a
Proposition to the City
Along This Line.

THEY PROPOSE VIADUCTS

Mayor Bookwalter Refuses to Discuss
the Situation—Compromise Would
Include Dismissal of Suit.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

While Mayor Bookwalter declines to discuss the situation, it is known that a compromise of the elevated tracks case is being negotiated.

An agreement that will mean the elimination of the more dangerous grade crossings will be reached between the city and the railroads within a fortnight or so, if the plans do not materialize. It is understood that the proposition, when formally put before the mayor by the railroads, will be referred to a committee of seven men now being selected.

The compromise, as it is planned, would not call for the general elevation of tracks. It would provide a system of viaducts over the more dangerous crossings, with some elevations and some depressions.

The mayor announced some months ago that if Indianapolis was not provided with elevated tracks before the end of his term, there would be viaducts. He has been working on this plan since.

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Capitol avenue, it is understood, may be provided with a tunnel, by the proposed extension of the Union station.

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The railroads have always asserted that it is impractical to elevate the tracks in this city. They claim that to certain are protesting against track elevation, and, further, that it would be necessary to do away with the Union station and build another passenger station out somewhere on the belt road.

The officers of the railroads say they have for a long time been investigating the grade-crossing situation in this city. They say they have always been willing to meet the city in a spirit of fairness, but about the time they would get ready to do something positive took a hand and spoiled everything.

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ESCAPE CUT OFF; FOURTEEN DEAD

Guests at Lincoln Hotel, Chicago
Meet a Terrible Fate This
Morning.

VICTIMS COULD NOT GET OUT OF
FIRE TRAP.

SEVERAL WERE ASPHYXIATED

Others Jumped from Windows and
Were Killed—H. K. Wood, of
Lebanon, Among the Dead.

(The Dead.)

M. M. HANDY, Jansville, Wis.
H. K. WOOD, Lebanon, Ind.
SAMUEL L. YOCUM, Davenport, Ia.
J. C. YOCUM, Davenport, Ia.
F. L. EWING, Marietta, O.
A. B. COGN, Marengo, Ill.
T. V. SLOCUM, Waco, Ill.
WARD LOWE, Seelersville, Wis.
F. W. CAREY, Bucyrus, O.
ED. TONER, Milwaukee.
B. F. BOSWELL, Chicago.
Three others, unidentified.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Fourteen persons, among the scores crowded into the Lincoln Hotel, at 176 Madison street, met death shortly before 6 o'clock this morning in a fire which will pass into history as one of the most horrible Chicago has ever experienced.

Death came suddenly to a few, but with awful slowness to others, who were penned in the death trap and suffocated, or burned to death. Some died in their rooms, some chanced all in jumping and lost, while others were found in the hallways, where they had expired with their fingers dug in the cracks of the floor.

All of the bodies were recovered, as the hotel was not destroyed.

The victims were taken to Ralston's morgue, and all day the place was filled with anxious people interested in the dead, or seeking to assure themselves of the safety of friends or relatives.

The persons sleeping in the rear of the hotel were killed. They had no chance of escape. A narrow stairway leading to all floors of the structure was on fire and the escape of the lodgers in the rear of the building was cut off.

A Fire Trap.

Firemen and policemen were not reticent in speaking of what they witnessed at the catastrophe. They condemned the building as a "fire trap." Ambulances and patrol wagons from all parts of the city were called to the place and the dead and injured were quickly attended to.

All but fourteen of the guests at the hotel were out-of-town persons. Most of them came to Chicago to attend the international live stock show.

Hotel was Crowded.

Up to 10 o'clock last night guests were taken in at the hotel, and in every room or place in which a cot could be erected, it is said they were accommodated. The hotel was filled at 10 o'clock with a large number of stockmen with their families were turned away. Shortly after the fire broke out the firemen rushed up the stairway into the place and began the work of rescue. Men, women and children were carried down ladders, fire escapes and smoke-filled halls.

Carried Her Little Boy.

In one instance a fireman of engine company No. 2 saved a woman from running to the rear of the building to certain death on the fourth floor, only to be forced to drop her from the third floor to the roof of the building at No. 175 Madison street. The woman held her seven-year-old son in her arms. She was Mrs. J. Sheppard, and her son is named Frederick. She was then carried from the roof of the building to the Brevoort House, where a physician was summoned. It was found that their injuries were slight.

The building was constructed of brick, with but one stairway leading to the upper floors, and a fire-escape in the front of the building.

Clerk Webber Held.

E. C. Webber, the night clerk, was one of the first persons to discover smoke on the second floor. It is believed that the fire began in this section of the building. After Webber had seen the smoke, he called the register he was taken to the central station.

A short time after the fire was discovered consternation reigned on the upper floors. Mrs. Sheppard's son was one of the first to be awakened by the presence of smoke. He aroused his mother and both began screaming.

Many persons were thus warned of the danger and made their escape. The woman was so panic-stricken, however, that she was unable to get out of the building. She was making her way into the most dangerous part of the building when a fireman seized her and her son and conducted them to the floor below, where he dropped them out of a window.

Mail Clerk Jumped.

J. E. Herbert, of Saltville, O., jumped from the fourth floor, where he had been sleeping. He struck on the roof of No. 175 Madison street, where Mrs. Sheppard's son fell. His right leg was broken, and he suffered internal injuries. He was taken to the county hospital.

W. J. Thomas, a mail clerk, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was seen jumping out of a window on the fourth floor and in his blind haste narrowly escaped falling to the street. He managed to make his way to the fire escape and climbed down to the ground. Thomas escaped twenty-five to thirty persons had climbed down the fire escape from the building to the street.

Scaled the Wall.

From what could be learned from persons who escaped from the building, it was ascertained that the fire was accidentally started, probably by a lighted cigar dropping on the carpet in the hallway on the second floor. The smoldering fire filled the building with smoke.

A fireman who escaped from the building made a perilous descent from the fourth floor by scaling the wall by means of the iron fastenings of the window sashes. He vainly attempted to make his way from the building to the street by the fire escape.